

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

NEW SERIES—NO. 32. VOL. III.]

LEXINGTON, K. SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1817.

[VOL. XXXI.]

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY JNO. NORVELL & CO.

The price of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. The terms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

Commission Ware-House.

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Ware-Houses & Cellars,
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise, Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to country merchants. Bills and Debts collected, and punctually remitted. Purchases made, and generally all **BROKERAGE** and **COMMISSION** BUSINESS transacted.
CINCINNATI, February 19, 1817.—tf

ALEX. PARKER & SON,

Have just imported from Philadelphia, AND now opening at their Store in Lexington, on Main-Street, opposite the court-house, a very extensive and elegant assortment of

**Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queens & China Ware,
Hard and Glass Ware,**
Which they will sell much lower than usual for Cash.

N. B. There are contained in the above assortment, the best TEAS, MADEIRA, and FRENCH BRANDY.

FOR SALE,

31 handsome young steers.
Apply to
Lexington, Aug. 9.—3

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WISHING to quit the Mercantile Business, will sell their **STOCK OF GOODS** at a very small advance, and on a long credit, for good negotiable notes. The house they occupy may be had with the goods, at a moderate rent. **LEVEN L. SHREVE & CO.**
Lexington, Aug. 9.—tf

Life of General Jackson.

JAMES W. PALMER, Bookseller & Stationer, Main-street, opposite the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, has just received "The Life of ANDREW JACKSON, Major General in the service of the United States; comprising a History of the War in the South, from the commencement of the Creek Campaign, to the Termination of Hostilities before New-Orleans. Commenced by JOHN KEMP, brevet major U. S. Army. Completed by JOHN HENRY LATON."

The price, to subscribers, is four dollars; to non-subscribers it is enhanced to five dollars. Subscribers are requested to call and get their copies.
Lexington, Aug. 9, 1817.—3

AUCTION.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 13th day of September next, on the premises in Bourbon county, 43 miles below Paris on Stoner-creek, my **PLANTATION,**

270 acres of first rate Land,
with upwards of 100 acres thereof cleared, on which there is a first rate mill-dam with convenient for water works on the south side of the creek, and a Water Grist-Mill and a Saw-Mill, and a Horse-Mill, all on the best construction and in good repair, with one pair of French-burr Stones, 4 feet diameter, equal in quality to any in America, the other, two pair good Laurel-hill Stones, with good Bolts, and all the iron of the best kind and in excellent order; also, an orchard of 240 Apple Trees, about 100 of which are large and well loaded with good fruit, and some Cherry Trees, &c. and several good constant springs of water. The premises can be viewed by any persons wishing to purchase, before the day of sale, at which time and place the terms will be made known. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m. Attendance by

ALEX. OGLE.
August 9, 1817.—5

To all whom it may concern:
TAKE NOTICE—That on the 3d day of September next, I shall attend with the Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Fayette, and the County Surveyor or his Deputy, at my Paper Mill, from thence proceed to ascertain the boundaries of my land and take depositions to establish the lines and corners. Part of the land I own is a part of a preemption 1000 acres, entered, surveyed and patented in the name of David Vance; and the balance of my land is a part of a preemption 1000 acres, entered, surveyed and patented in the name of Robert Thompson. The above preemptions adjoin each other on the Town Fork of Elkhorn, between 5 and 6 miles from Lexington, and my land is bounded on the original line between the above named preemptions; where we shall continue from day to day until the business is completed.

ISAAC YARNALL.
August 9, 1817.—4

LOVERS OF GARDENING!
MY time in the employment of the Hon. H. Clay, is to terminate about the 1st of November next, at which time I shall be at leisure to undertake for any person or persons, who should have a desire of employing me in the art of gardening. Those who have had no opportunity of seeing my mode of gardening, may see it by calling on me at their country-man's; I have no objection to go to any part of the United States, provided the encouragement should be sufficient. Gentlemen living at too great a distance, and cannot conveniently come to make a verbal contract, may inform me by the way of a letter (post paid) what encouragement they would be willing to give; their communications shall be punctually attended to. I intend to reject and collect from the woods Pines, Cedars, Hollies, Magnolias, and several other ornamental plants. The first applicants for plants shall first be served. **J. FOY.**
August 9.—3

CASH
Will be given for **NEW FEATHERS,** and **COARSE HORSE HAIR & COW TAILS** at the Auction and Commission Store of
A. LEGRAND.
Lexington, Aug. 2, 1817.—tf

New and Cheap Goods.

ROBERT A. GATEWOOD,

HAS just received and is now opening at his Store in Lexington, an extensive and general assortment of Merchandise, consisting of **DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE & CUTLERY; GROCERIES, CHINA & LIVERPOOL WARE;** the principal part of which being selected by himself in Philadelphia from the Cash Houses and at Auction, he will be enabled to sell as low, if not lower than any goods brought to this market. viz:—

Superfine Second and Pelisse Cloths; Cassimeres, Flannels; Point and Rose Blankets; Linen and Cotton Cambric; Fancy Lace Muslin in patterns; India, Book, Mull, Leno, Cross barr'd and stripe Corded Muslins; Dimities, Check and Domestic Cottons; Black, spotted and coloured Bombazets; Cotton Cassimeres, Virginia Cotton Goods; Florence, Mantua, Levantine and Lutescenting Silks;

5-4, 6-4 & 7-4 Damask and Levantine Silk and Cotton Shawls; Florentine, Mersailles, Toileton and Silk stripe Vesting; An elegant assortment of Gingham and Prints;

7-8ths & 4-4ths Steam Loom and Shirting Cambric; Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hosiery; Linen, Damask, and Cotton Table Cloths; Twill'd Silk, Madras, Flage, Bandanoe and Cotton Handkerchiefs;

7-8ths and 4-4ths Irish Linen, Sheet and Long-Lawn; Black Feathers—Silk Cotton and Silver Lace; Tapes, Ribbons, Cotton Balls and Nuns Thread;

An assortment of **STRAW BONNETS,** Plated Castors, Tea Trays, Toilet Glasses, Walden's Ink Powder, Common & Letter Paper;

Knives and Forks, Table and Tea Spoons; Scissors, Spectacles, Ivory, Tortoiseshell and Redding Combs;

Silk, Metal, Plated, Gilt and Glass Buttons. A general assortment of **SADDLERY,** Saddle, single Webb and Plush;

Files assorted; Hinges and Screws. Drawer, Book-Case, Cupboard; Pad and Stock Locks.

A complete assortment of Cast-steel Chisels and Gouges; Augers, Gimblets, Hatchets and Hammers; Awls, Tacks, Shoe Pins, Nippers, &c.

Mill, Pitt, Hand, Tenant, Dovetail, & Cut, Veneering and Compass Saws; Real Turkey Oil Stones, dble and single Plane Irons;

Wire Sieves, Brass and Iron Wire; Shovels and Tongs—Spades and Shovels; Coopers Adzes, Axes and Compasses, and Carpenters Adzes.

Brass Bureau, Desk & Sideboard Mounting; Quadrants for Secretary Desks; Wrought and Cut Tacks, and Springs of all sizes; Tenter Hooks and Fish Hooks—Steelyards of diff't wts. Anvils, Vices, real Crowley Steel; Drawing Knives;

Brass flat-bottom and straight Candlesticks—Wheel Irons of an excellent quality—**Fresh TEAS & COFFEES,** of superior quality together with other Groceries.

Liverpool and China Cups and Saucers, Tea and Coffee, Wash Basins and Tapers; Large and Dessert Plates, together with a general assortment of Queens Ware and Glass.
Lexington, August 9, 1817.—6

Rees's Cyclopaedia.

THE subscriber, having been appointed agent for REES'S CYCLOPAEDIA, now publishing in Philadelphia, is instructed to request subscribers to that work, to transmit to him, in Danville, their names within two months; otherwise they will be erased from the subscription list, and their sets remain forever broken. The whole of the volumes will be completed in six or nine months.

DANIEL BARBEE,
August 9, 1817.—3 Postmaster, Danville.

TO THE LADIES

OF LEXINGTON AND ITS VICINITY.

James M. Pike,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services in the manufacture of **HEAD DRESSES** of almost every description, including Bands, Bandeaux, Braids, Clusters and Fritzelles; together with **ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK,** such as Necklaces, Bracelets, &c. all of which for neatness and durability, shall not be excelled by any one of his profession in the western country. He regrets exceedingly his present situation will not admit of his inviting their personal custom; but assures them that their orders shall be strictly obeyed, or he will wait upon them at their respective places of abode and receive their commands. In short, extremely anxious for the pleasure of attending to their commands, he hopes by his exertions to please, he shall merit and receive them.

From Two to Five Dollars per lb. will be given for good **HUMAN HAIR** at his dressing room, near the market.

3-51*
August 9, 1817.

ESTRAY.

TAKEN up by William Finch in Woodford county, near Sublett's ferry, one **SORREL HORSE,** three years old, 144 lines high, star in his forehead and one white foot, no brands or other marks perceivable.

WILLIS FIELD, J. P.
A copy. Attest,
JOHN McKINNEY, Jr. c. w. c.
August 9.—5

Auction & Commission Business.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has taken, for a term of years, large and commodious Rooms and Cellars at the late Kentucky Hotel, where he will attend to the above business exclusively. All orders and consignments will be attended to and executed with punctuality and despatch.

A. LE GRAND,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.
Lexington, July 19, 1817.—tf

MERCHANDIZE.

AN INVOICE of \$15,000 assorted GOODS, well selected, on consignment, for sale—Apply to
TILFORD, TROTTER & CO.
August 2, 1817.—tf

HATS!

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HATS will constantly be kept by **F. PILCHER & H. SILVER,** at the stand heretofore occupied by the latter on Main Cross-street, near Mr. Campbell's Inn. Retail customers can always be promptly accommodated to their satisfaction; and those who wish to purchase by wholesale will be supplied at the shortest notice.

PILCHER & SHAW.
Lexington, August 2, 1817.—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, and at J. W. PALMER'S Book Store, by the gross, dozen, or single copy,
Bradford's Kentucky Almanac,
FOR THE YEAR 1818.
Lexington, Aug. 9, 1817. tf

New-Orleans SUGAR.

JUST received and for sale by the barrel, at the cellar of J. C. & M. D. Richardson, 90 barrels of New-Orleans Sugar, of a very superior quality, on a credit of 60 days, for negotiable paper, well endorsed. **R. S. TODD.**
Lexington, Aug. 9, 1817.—4

SELLING OFF.

FOR approved negotiable paper, on a credit of 4 and 6 months, the following articles, which were laid in at reduced prices, at New-Orleans, and will be sold equally low, in order to close the concern:

50 Crates Queens Ware, re-packed, breakage taken out and assorted
10 Barrels 4th proof Brandy
8 Quarter Casks, London Particular Tene-riffe Wine

4 Barrels Port Wine
12 Boxes Claret, choice quality
6 do. Vin de grave
6 do. Champagne
10,000 lbs. Green Coffee, in bags & barrels
10 Barrels Brown Sugar
6000 lbs. Best Green Copperas
25 Boxes Raisins

25 do. French Prunes
2 do. Parmesan Cheese
10 Barrels Mackerel
10 Kegs Scotch Herrings
20 do. Pickled Salmon
40 Ton Swedish Iron
500 lbs. German Steel
1 Box Ounce Pins

An Invoice of Hardware
A quantity of Logwood, and 40 barrels Rosin.
Also, 40 Boxes Bakewoods Glass-Ware—at cost and carriage.

J. P. SCHATZELL & Co.
February 21.—8

J. C. WENZEL,

HAS just received from London, a new assortment of **PIANO FORTES,** of superior tone and workmanship, which will be sold at the New-York and Philadelphia prices, with only the additional charges of transportation. He has also for sale some Piano Forte, manufactured by the best workmen in Philadelphia, elegantly polished, and of the Vienna construction.

He has on hand likewise, a large quantity of **MAHOGANY VENEERING,** of the best Jamaica Wood, for Cabinet Makers, and **VENEERING SAWS.**
June 9.—tf

NEW GOODS.—Cheapside.

WILLIAM R. MORTON, & Co. have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at the uppermost house on Cheapside, a general assortment of **MERCHANDIZE,** consisting of **Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queens Ware, and Groceries,** all of which they pledge themselves to sell as cheap as any Goods that have ever been brought to this market.
Lexington, April 22.—17—8

NEW GOODS.—For Cash!!

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening, at the store of **THO. E. BOSWELL, & Co.** in Short street, three doors above the Branch Bank, **One hundred and twenty Packages of well assorted GOODS,** calculated for the market—which they offer for sale by the piece or package at a small advance on the Philadelphia Auction prices.
May 16.—20—tf

CHERRY SCANTLING,

WANTED—For which the highest price in Goods or Cash will be given, by
JOHN STICKNEY,
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
A variety of articles in the

Grocery Line,
AMONG WHICH ARE

A few barrels of West-India COFFEE, and a quantity of East-India ditto;
Pewter Plates and Dishes, very low by the quantity;
300 gallons Flax-seed Oil;
Paints and Brushes of every description;
A large quantity of Copal and Spirits of Wine Varnish.

N. B. Goods bought and sold on commission, as usual, at his store, Short-street.
August 2, 1817.

Lexington Steam Mill.

THE first LEXINGTON STEAM MILL is now in operation. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of **ROBERT HUSTON & CO.** A constant supply of Flour of the best quality, Shorts, Bran and Corn Meal, may be had at the Mill, at the customary prices. The Company continue to purchase **Wheat and Corn,** for which the market price will be given. They also want a quantity of **Staves, Hop Poles, &c.** for Whiskey and Flour Barrels, and other Cooper stuff, for which they will give a liberal price. They have for sale, an **Extensive Machinery** for carding and spinning Cotton, of an excellent quality; for terms apply at the mill to **JOHN H. MORTON,** or **THOMAS BODLEY.**

ROBERT HUSTON & CO.
Lexington, July 19.—tf

KENTUCKY SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

THE next FAIR will be held at Capt. Fowler's Gardens, on the second Thursday in September.

On Friday the 1st day of August, an adjourned meeting of the Society will be held at the house of Capt. John Postlethwait in the town of Lexington, precisely at 12 o'clock. The attendance of all the members is particularly requested; as on that day subjects will be designated as the objects of premiums; judges appointed; and other arrangements will positively be made for the ensuing Fair.

By order of the Society,
THOMAS T. BARR, Sec.
July 26.—61
The Paris, Winchester, and Georgetown Editors, will please insert the foregoing notice in their respective papers, until the 1st of August, and forward their accounts.

DANIEL BRADFORD & ROBERT MCGOWAN, having connected themselves in the **AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,** only, under the firm of
BRADFORD & MCGOWAN,

will punctually attend to the disposal of any articles entrusted to their care, and transact Commission business generally. Their Store is kept at the corner of Short & Upper streets, in the red frame house, next door above Col. James Morrison's.

James Morrison's.
Lexington, April 10.—tf

LAWS OF THE UNION.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT respecting the District Court of the United States in the northern district of New-York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the district court of the United States, within and for the northern district of New-York, shall be holden by the judge of said northern district, together with the judge of the district court of the United States for the southern district of said state: *Provided nevertheless,* That either of said judges shall be competent to hold said court in the absence of the other.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the district court of the United States within and for said northern district, shall be holden at the village of Uica, on the third Tuesday of January and second Tuesday of July; at Canandaigua, on the second Tuesday of October; and at Salem, on the third Tuesday of April, in each year. And all suits and proceedings in said court shall be revived and continue in full force, in the same manner as if the said court had been adjourned to the term next to be holden by virtue of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of this act, there shall be paid to the judge of the district court of said southern district, in addition to his present salary, the annual sum of one thousand dollars, as compensation for the duties required to be performed under this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force one year, and no longer.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT making appropriation for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses which may arise in carrying into effect the treaty made between the United States and the tribes of Indians called the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottowatomies, Chickasaws, Cherokeses, and Choctaws, that is to say: with the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottowatomies, at St. Louis, on the 24th of August, 1816; with the Chickasaws, at the Chickasaw council house, on the 28th of September, 1816; with the Cherokeses, at Turkey town, on the 4th of October, 1816; with the Choctaws, at the Choctaw trading house, on the 24th of October, 1816, the following sums to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the payment of the annuities to the Indians, as stipulated in the said treaties, that is to say: to the Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottowatomies, one thousand dollars, annually, for twelve years; to the Chickasaws, twelve thousand dollars, annually, for twelve years; and to William Colbert, a Chickasaw chief, one hundred dollars, annually, for and during his life; to the Cherokeses six thousand dollars, annually, for ten years; and to the Choctaws, six thousand dollars, annually, for twenty years.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying into effect certain other stipulations in the said treaties, the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, that is to say: to carry into effect the treaty with the Chickasaws, as aforesaid, the sum of seven thousand and three hundred and fifty dollars; and to carry into effect the treaty with the Cherokeses, the sum of five thousand dollars; and to carry into effect the treaty with the Choctaws, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

March 3, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT for the relief of Henry Malcolm.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby directed to pass to the credit of Henry Malcolm, collector of the customs for the district of Hudson, in the state of New-York, one thousand dollars, being the amount of a sum of money collected by said collector, and lost in its transmission from the city of Hudson to the city of New-York, in the mail.

February 8, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT to extend the provisions of the act to authorise certain officers and other persons to administer oaths, approved May the third, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Chairman of any standing committee, either of the House of Representatives or of the Senate of the United States, shall be empowered to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses in any case under their examination; and any person who shall be guilty of perjury before such committee shall be liable to the pains, penalties and disabilities, prescribed for the punishment for the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

February 8, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

POETRY.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

LALLA ROOKH! Nothing is talked of among the lovers of poetry, but Lalla Rookh. It breathes the fire and soul of poetry—and the first part, the "Veiled Prophet," the only thing we have yet read, is worthy of Moore—it is written with great spirit. Had he written nothing besides The Veiled Prophet, this alone would give immortality to the name of THOMAS MOORE.

EXTRACT FROM THE VEILED PROPHET.

Though few his years, the west already knows
Young AZIM's fame: beyond th' Olympian snows,
Ere manhood darken'd o'er his downy cheek,
O'erwhelm'd in fight and captive to the Greek,
He linger'd there, till peace dissolv'd his chains:
Oh! who could, e'en in bondage, tread the plains

Of glorious Greece, nor feel his spirit rise
Kindling within him? who, with heart and eyes,
Could walk where Liberty had been, nor see
The shining footprints of her Deity,
Nor feel those Godlike breathings in the air,
Which mutely told her spirit had been there?

Not he, that youthful warrior—no, too well
For his soul's quiet, work'd the awakening spell;
And now, returning to his own dear land,
Full of those dreams of good that, vainly grand,
Haunt the young heart; proud views of human kind,
Of men to Gods exalted and refin'd:—

False views, like that horizon's fair deceit,
Where earth and heaven but seem, alas, to meet!—
Soon as he heard an Arm Divine was rais'd
To right the nations, and behold, emblaz'd
On the white flag Mokanna's host unfurl'd,
Those words of sunshine, "Freedom to the World,"

At once his faith, his sword, his soul, obey'd
Th' inspiring summons; every chosen blade,
That fought beneath that banner's sacred text,
Seem'd doubly edg'd for this world and the next:

And ne'er did Faith with her smooth bandage bind
Eyes more devoutly willing to be blind,
In virtue's cause; never was soul inspir'd
With livelier trust in what it most desired,
Than his, th' enthusiast there, who kneeling, pale

With pious awe, before that Silver Veil,
Believes the form, to which he bends his knee,
Some pure, redeeming angel, sent to free
This fetter'd world from every bond and stain,
And bring its primal virtues back again!

SONG.

FROM MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH.

TELL me not of joys above,
If that world can give no bliss
Truer, happier than the love
Which enslaves our souls in this!

TELL me not of Hours' eyes:—
Far from me that dangerous glow,
If those looks that light the skies
Would leave some that burn below!

Who that feels what love is here;
All its falsehood—all its pain—
Would for e'en Elysium's sphere,
Risk the fatal dream again!

Who, that 'midst a desert's heat
Sees the waters fade away,
Would not rather die than meet
Streams again as false as they.

INTERESTING LAW CASE.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

We alluded a few days since, to the arraignment and trial of THOMAS JONATHAN WOOLLER, printer, in England, on two separate indictments for libel. The reader will perceive by the following sketch, which we extract from the London Courier of June 6, that in addition to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the British nation are virtually deprived of the right of trial by jury; for such corrupt practices may with truth be said to amount to an abrogation of this important right. Wooller seems to be a man of very handsome talents. He had no counsel, but plead his own cause. The article under the head of "Right of Petition," for which he was arraigned on the second trial, the reader will perceive is written in that quaint, playful style, so peculiar to CORBETT.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.
Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, Thursday, June 3. Sittings after term, before Mr. Justice Abbot, and special juries.

LIBEL.
The KING, v. THOMAS JONATHAN WOOLLER. This was an information filed against the defendant by his majesty's attorney general for a libel published in a work called *The Black Dwarf*, of which the defendant was the author.

[The learned attorney here proceeded to read the publication. It was entitled, *The Past, the Present, and the Future.* It charged ministers with infamous duplicity and treachery, and with the most scandalous corruption. Ministers, (it set forth) had told the people that they were fighting the battles of the country, while they were only fighting their own. They have been induced to fight the battles of legitimate governments abroad, while ministers were destroying, at home, that Constitution which they ought to have defended. That Constitution which France could not assail, and never wished to injure, perished ignobly, and without a struggle, amidst the representatives of the people and the guardians of the public purse. Were ministers contented with this—or must the people bleed, to appease their hatred of the cause of freedom and reform? If we must bleed, we have only to request of them, in the words of Ajax, "let us perish in the face of Heaven," breathing our appeal to the God of freedom, against the agents of tyranny and degradation. After attempting to overthrow freedom abroad, ministers had turned their attention to the destruction of freedom at home.]

The libel was then read—and a person, of the name of Benjamin Steed, proved that he had received 1000 numbers of it from the defendant for publication.

Mr. Groome deposed, that the right

honorable Robert Stewart, commonly called viscount Castlereagh, was a knight of the garter, and that the right honorable George Canning, was a privy councillor. He had seen the libel, and believed it related to his majesty's ministers in the administration of government. The word "We" at the commencement of the libel, he understood related to the people of England. Wherever the word "Ministers" occurred, he believed it related to his majesty's ministers. The expression "when such men as Castlereagh bribe such a man as Canning," applied, in his opinion, to lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning.

Cross-examined by the defendant.
Why do you suppose the passages in question apply to his majesty's ministers? Because I think there are no other persons to whom they can apply.

Defendant—Do you think, then, there are no persons in the country who are base and treacherous, except his majesty's ministers?—[This question created a loud laugh in the court.]

Mr. Justice Abbot desired the defendant to put his questions in a decorous manner.

Defendant—I merely want to know on what ground the defendant has formed his opinion. I shall, however, only ask him another question. Pray, what is your profession?—A Conveyancer.

The case for the prosecution closed here.

The defendant then addressed the court at great length. He stated, that if he were conscious of having deserved the observations which the attorney general had applied to him, he would not stand before the court with the indifference which he then did. He only exercised the fair privilege of a public writer, in using the arguments which he had laid before the public, and he was by no means ashamed of them. The present mode of proceeding differed much from that of the good old times to which the attorney general had referred. At the periods to which he alluded, he would have been obliged to come forward and make his charge before a grand jury, to whom he would have been compelled to shew sufficient reason for dragging a defendant from his connexions, and shutting him up in prison, prior to any other proceeding—instead of having recourse to the present illegal and unconstitutional mode of prosecution.

tration itself, was well-founded. When warfare was commenced for the purpose of putting down the principles of the French Revolution, they were told, that all their hopes of happiness in heaven and of blessing upon earth, depended on resistance to those principles.—They all knew the promise made by the minister of the day—and they all knew the result of those promises—they were all fallacious. Every thing except legitimate monarchy, had been lost. And here he wished to know, whether, by the legitimate monarchy, the learned gentleman meant the triumph of those accursed and detestable principles, which were recognized by the ministerial writers of the day? If he did, then had England fought to establish the most pestilential principles that ever were adopted—principles which Englishmen had always resisted, and which freemen would be always ready to oppose. If a system founded on such principles were to be adopted, he would rather be its victim than its slave—the learned gentleman might exchange his brief for a dagger, and write his epitaph in his blood. They were told that the liberty of the press must have its bounds and limits. If it must have those limits, he hoped Englishmen would not suffer an attorney general to prescribe them. They loved that liberty too much to trust it in such hands—and, if the orphan were too weak to walk alone, they would not, he was sure, entrust the leading-strings to that individual who stood directly between the government and the people. The defendant then went on to animadvert on the whole of the publication in which the alleged libel was contained, contending, with much energy, that as a public writer, he was justified in descending on the conduct of public men—who, the moment they became public men, merged their private in their public character. He would assert, that ministers not only felt a desire to destroy the constitution of the country, but he would go further, and declare that they had accomplished their desire; and he conceived he was perfectly justified in charging them with any motives which might fairly be inferred from their conduct. At the time he wrote the article in question, ministers had subverted the constitution. They stated, that it was insufficient to guard the nation against treason, which existed only in their minds; against plots, of which the people knew nothing—against conspiracies, of which they were themselves the only depositories. When, in consequence of such statements, the constitution was suspended, and the liberty of the subject was placed under the mercy of the Secretary of State, he had a right to contend for that legitimate condemnation of those who planned such measures, which as a public writer, he was authorized to do, in the production of the publication exhibited against him. The defendant next adverted to the present law of libel, which, he observed, was borrowed from the proceedings of the Star Chamber, and might be traced ultimately to the Justinian code. That which was intended to put down the last spark of freedom in Constantino, (such was our commercial enterprise) had been imported here—but it was not naturalized—and he trusted the jury would look at it with a most suspicious eye; and that by their verdict this day, they would declare, that no character in a public situation, should hereafter be exempted from inquiry, nor from accusation, when accusation was deserved. The defendant, after a great variety of remarks on the speech of the attorney general, proceeded to state, that he believed the present prosecution was commenced, in consequence of his having remonstrated with the late attorney general, on the conduct pursued by the Rev. Mr. Powis, a magistrate in Staffordshire, who caused a person to be apprehended while selling *The Black Dwarf*. The defendant then adverted to the strongest points in the alleged libel, which he strenuously defended.—He admitted that they were strongly written—and he intended that they should be so, in order, if possible, to awaken the people to a just sense of their situation.

The attorney general replied at great length. He defended the course of proceeding which had been adopted with respect to the defendant as strictly legal.

Mr. Justice Abbot charged the jury. It was, he observed, open to every subject, to discuss the measures of the Government, provided he did so reasonably, fairly and calmly—but if, instead of so discussing measures, a person chose to utter and issue forth to the world slander and calumny against the government or the individuals composing it, he was guilty of a libel.—There was a point where reasoning ceased, and slander and calumny began; and it was for the jury to consider whether the paper in question was, in point of law, a free, fair, and candid discussion, or whether it did not go beyond that line of argument, which ought to be preserved. His opinion was, that it was a scandalous, malicious and seditious libel.

The jury retired for two hours and a half, and then returned to the Court, the Foreman standing with three of his fellows at the door of the Judges' Room; the other Jurymen were behind them.

Mr. Law, (Clerk of Nisi Prius) then put the question in the usual form, whether they found the defendant guilty of the Misdemeanor charged in the information, or not guilty.

The Foreman answered, we find him guilty; but three of the Jury wish to state special grounds.

Mr. Justice Abbot.—Your verdict must be a general verdict of guilty [or] not guilty. Do I understand you to say that you find the defendant guilty?

The Foreman bowed, and we believe added, "Yes."

Mr. Justice Abbot.—Is the verdict of guilty the verdict of all the gentlemen of the Jury?

The Foreman again bowed; but if he said any thing, it was inaudible beyond the Bench.

After the Jury impanelled for the trial of the second information stated below had retired, Mr. Chitty made an application to his Lordship, respecting the present case, which we will state here for convenience.

Mr. Chitty said that he hoped it would not be considered as an impertinent intrusion, if he mentioned to his Lordship, that three of the Jurymen stated that they had not brought in their verdict guilty.

Mr. Justice Abbot.—When I put the question, the foreman answered in the affirmative that it was the verdict of the whole Jury.

Mr. Chitty.—Three of the Jury understood that they were to go back and reconsider, as your Lordship could only receive a general verdict. I presume, that the Crown, only wishes to obtain a verdict by the unanimous voice of the Jury.

Mr. Justice Abbot.—I take it for granted, that the Crown only wishes to obtain a verdict by legal means—by the unanimous voice of the Jury. There was no need for that observation. No gentleman objected to the verdict at the time: I distinctly asked if the whole Jury agreed in the verdict, and an answer was given that they all concurred. It may be extremely dangerous, if, after a jury has retired, after giving in their verdict, any attention could be paid to the statement of some of the individuals. If it can be done at all, it must be done in another place; but I do not believe that it can be done at all. There was no intimation that any gentleman dissented, and I consented to receive nothing that did not come from all the Jury.

Mr. Chitty was about to interpose again, when the learned Judge enquired if he appeared as Counsel.

Mr. Chitty answered that he did, and that he was instructed by the defendant's Attorney. He added, that the Jury brought in a written paper to be presented to his Lordship.

Mr. Justice Abbot.—I certainly do not wish to infringe on the privileges of the Jury, or upon any thing belonging to them; but after a verdict has been received and recorded, I cannot allow a part of the Jury, after they had withdrawn, having delivered in the verdict as the verdict of the whole, to say that they did not agree. If there be any remedy for this, it must be had hereafter; but I cannot properly receive the application.

Mr. Wooller said, that the Jury offered a paper to his Lordship.

Mr. Justice Abbot.—I saw a paper in the hand of one of the Jury, but no paper was offered to me.

Mr. Wooller.—You said that you would not receive the objections of the Jury.

Mr. Justice Abbot.—I said that I would receive any thing that proceeded from the whole of the Jury, but nothing that proceeded from a part of it. I asked, in a tone of voice quite audible, if the verdict of guilty were the verdict of all, and I was told that it was. Part of the Jury is now probably gone home, and I can do nothing now; probably the whole of the Jury is not now here.

Mr. Wooller.—The whole of the Jury is here; they have never separated; and the verdict at present is only the verdict of nine, not of twelve.

Mr. Justice Abbot.—The verdict was delivered to me as the verdict of twelve. The whole Jury was present at the time.

Mr. Wooller.—Only four were in Court at the door; the rest were behind, and did not hear what passed. I could only see four.

Mr. Law, (Clerk of the Nisi Prius) said, that he understood that when the Jury was asked whether they all concurred, the reply was Yes; but three wished to add some special grounds.

Mr. Justice Abbot.—I have delivered my judgment upon it; if it be incorrect, you will have an opportunity of correcting it hereafter. I am bound to deliver that judgment according to the best of my reason and understanding.

Mr. Wooller.—I have no means of appealing against your Lordship's judgment hereafter. This cannot be justice, my Lord. The three Jurymen are ready to depose on affidavit that they did not consent to the verdict.

Mr. Justice Abbot.—The verdict is recorded here.

Mr. Wooller.—Their error is not to prejudice my case.

Mr. Justice Abbot.—In the proper place you may apply; I have no wish to get a verdict which is not the verdict of the whole; but it seems to me here I cannot listen to you: the Jury have retired, and some are probably gone home.

Mr. Wooller repeated that all twelve were not in Court; he only saw four of them, and his Lordship could not see so many.

Mr. Justice Abbot.—The sooner this discussion is closed the better; we must proceed to some other business.

The King, v. Thomas Jonathan Wooller.

This was a second information against the defendant, for printing and publishing a libel in the "Black Dwarf," No. 3, of February the 12th: it was charged on the record to be a scandalous, malicious and seditious libel, of and concerning the right of petition, of and concerning King John, Charles I. James II. William III. &c.

The Attorney General stated the nature of the libel: he admitted that it was ludicrous in its form, but it was, perhaps, the more injurious and dangerous on that account. He censured in strong terms the endeavors here made to draw down contempt upon one of the most valuable rights of Englishmen, settled at what he should ever call the glorious Revolution of 1688; and he went through the various paragraphs, pointing out such parts as

in his opinion were peculiarly offensive. He took occasion to inform the jury that the defendant had a singular facility of composition; for, being a printer, he frequently had no need of manuscript, but printed from the dictation of his mind as he proceeded.

The defendant, as in the former case, admitted the facts of authorship, printing and publishing; and Mr. Steill proved that he sold about 750 copies of this number of the Black Dwarf.

The libel was then read in the following terms:—

RIGHT OF PETITION.

"The people of this country have heard a great deal about the right of petition; notwithstanding a thousand proofs of its inefficacy, they seem as fond of it as ever. But some tub must be thrown out to the whole. There must be found some way or other to dissipate the well grounded discontent that so universally prevails; and, like a breakwater, the right of petitioning is thrust forward to stop the current of popular dissatisfaction. All this is very well; but what purpose will it answer? Like all other delusions, it will be found out at last, and then good bye to petitioning. In the literal acceptance of the term, nothing is or can be so ridiculous. The right of petitioning! Bravo! John Bull, bravo! You have the right of petitioning, have you? And your ancestors obtained it for you, did they? And Hampden bled for the right of petitioning, did he? And Sydney was beheaded, and Russell, for the right of petitioning? And your ancestors sent Charles to the block, and drove James to—, for the right of petitioning, did they? And you possess the right, John, do you? And are charged sixty millions a year for it, are you? Well, you may call it one of your dearest rights, for you have paid dear enough for it, in all conscience. But you are a good sort of a fellow; and being no judge of the value of diamonds, it is the same to you whether you have glass or French paste. It must glisten a little to please your imagination; and you are pleased as the poor Indian who gives his gold or his treasure for a bauble. But the savage is the better off of the two; for though he gets but a bauble, it is something at least; but you, John, have got nothing for your liberty, but have had every pocket picked into the bargain.

"But you have the right of petitioning, you say. Yes, you have indeed; and you petition away with a vengeance. You see those whom you petition have a voracious appetite for such kind of food. They swallow them as fast as the serpent of Moses swallowed all the other serpents. Only you have fed them a little too fast, and having to pick out of so many, they are now become a little nice. They would have the politest epithets bestowed upon them; and if you will flatter their vanity, and rely upon their wisdom, faith you may use your right of petitioning as frequently as you please. You will assist trade by it. Lawyers will find parchment dearer, and the tailors will get it cheaper to make measures with it.

"But in reality, Master Bull, you estimate all this boasted right a little too highly. Are you not aware that you only have it in common with the free burgesses of the Mogul, and the independent slaves of the Dey of Algiers? They say they are very sorry too; and that your petition ought to lay on the table for consideration; and that a proper time ought to be taken for such consideration. But then they, poor souls! are so busied for your good, throughout the session, that the proper time never comes, and your grievances are never redressed. It is sometimes hinted, that they are only temporary, and will cure themselves; and there is no doubt of that: only be patient for half a century, and if the grievances do not die away, why you will; and that is the same thing. Now you see, that while you possess the right of petitioning, and they possess the right of neglecting your petitions, it is just the same thing as if you had no right at all.

"This is the best side of the question. This is the view of the case when your petitions are deemed to be fit to be received; for you see that your right of petitioning is confined to a peculiar mode of expression. If your pockets are picked, you must not pray the House of Commons to hang a Minister—you must civilly ask them to be so kind as not to let him do it again. If your valuable constitution is injured, or totally destroyed, you must only ask for its renovation. The House must not be insulted! Oh no! the House must not be insulted. Although every body knows that the House of Commons, collectively taken, speaks neither the voice of the people, nor attends to the wishes of the people; although every body knows that a majority of the House are—what it would not be prudent to say; although the experience of ages has proved it the ready servant of the existing Minister; and that therefore, it is neither rationally nor constitutionally the representative of the public; yet all this is to be veiled in silence. We may petition the House for reform, if in the same breath we will admit that it wants no reform; we may entreat it to restore us the blessings of our constitution, and give us back our rights, if we will confess that our rights have not been infringed upon, and that the blessings of the constitution have never been impaired. Such is now the state of the right of petition. We must suppress the remonstrance of truth, and the firm tone of justice, and then our complaints may be heard—and despised.

"The terms imply this—the right of petition is the only privilege of slaves.—Freemen would blush to hear it boasted of in its modern acceptance.

"But were our ancestors fools then, and slaves? No, neither. They were men, but not scholars. They approach-

ed their monarchs with petitions, it is true; but then they carried arms in their hands to support them," &c.

Mr. Wooller, in his defence, stated, that when he wrote the above production, he had not the slightest expectation that it would be a source of serious enquiry in a court of justice.—He did not imagine that the ministerial jealousy of the freedom of the press would be quite so contemptible as to notice it. It was meant merely as a joke, and must be considered as the force to the tragedy of the last information. In the sentiments, however, he heartily concurred, and if urged seriously, he should have supported them seriously. He went over the various parts of the libel that were considered particularly objectionable, arguing that the whole was grounded upon historical and incontrovertible facts. As to the passage regarding "enforcing" the redress of grievances, and, indeed, the whole of that portion of the letter, he insisted that it meant nothing more than the moral force which sound doctrines must ever enjoy; that, though in the time of King John or Charles I. the force of arms might be necessary; in the present day, when all men were comparatively so well educated and enlightened, the force of reason was much stronger and more satisfactory. Such was the fair meaning to be put upon the whole libel, which was dictated on the spur of the moment, at a time when the House of Commons was rejecting an immense number of petitions, in favor of parliamentary reform.

The attorney general replied; after which Mr. Justice Abbot summed up, going minutely over nearly every paragraph of the publication, and declaring it as his decided opinion that it was libellous; that, however, was a question, the decision of which by law rested with the jury only.

The jury retired for an hour, and then returned to the box, from whence the foreman delivered the verdict not guilty.—As soon as the verdict was declared, the court rang with acclamations, which continued several minutes. The sheriffs at length interfered, and put an end to the disturbance.

Two trials occupied the court from half past nine in the morning until past six in the evening.

WOOLLER & COBBETT.

From the Black Dwarf, a London weekly publication, of April 9, 1817, received at the office of the National Advocate.

FAREWELL OF MR. COBBETT.

They TALK of DANGER!—What, and for VIRTUE! When I point the pen, Brand the bold front of shameless guilty men: Bare the MURDER HEART that lurks beneath A STAR!

Or dash the Gaster from his trophied car; Can there be wanting to support HER cause, Lights of the church, and guardians of the laws?

Could pensioned Boileau lash in honest strain, Bigots and flatterers, e'en in Louis' reign; Could laurel Dryden, pimp and friar engage, And neither Charles nor James be in a rage; And not strip the gilding off a knave— Unplac'd, unpension'd, no man's heir, or slave;

I WILL, or PERISH in the glorious cause! Hear this and TREMBLE, ye who 'scape the laws!

Yes, while live, no RICH or NOBLE KNAVE, Shall walk the world in credit to his grave; To VIRTUE only, and her friends, a friend: The world beside may murmur, or commend, For all the din that distant world can keep, Tolls o'er my garret, but dulls my sleep.

POSS.

We enter upon the task of the present week with unfeigned regret; for we had a slight hope that the subject of our present essay would have been able to advance some reasons for his desertion of his country, and his cause, which might save him from unqualified reproof. This has not been the case. A perusal of his last pamphlet will enable every one to perceive that FEAR alone has been his leading principle—that he trembled to meet the vengeance of the puny animals, whom he had so long pretended to defy, and whom he had incited others to oppose. Speaking of his farewell address as a mere composition, it is truly contemptible; replete with the most palpable contradictions, and the most ridiculous reasoning. But considering it as a defence of his conduct, it sinks below examination, and fails in every point he attempts to establish. He must have been sea-sick when he wrote it, and his farewell is calculated to make all his readers sick too; we shall proceed to analyse it a little particularly, in order to put the friends of reform upon their guard, lest they should imbibe the fears, and the despondency of their self-deserted leader.

He commences with the cant phrase of "*Misbeloved Countrymen*," and assures us that he is still very proud of the land in which he was born, and in which his parents lie buried; and that he shall ever love and esteem us beyond all the rest of mankind. Like the priests' blessing, this will cost him nothing; and we do not see that we are indebted to him for it more than the original value. We admit, with Mr. Cobbett, that every one has a right to pursue his own happiness, if he can do it without wrong to another! But we deny that Mr. Cobbett could have chosen the path he has now taken without wrong to thousands; without injury to that cause, in comparison of which the lives of ten thousand Cobbetts, would, in the eye of justice and patriotism, have been deemed as dust in the balance; not without ingratitude to that country, which has a right to demand his talents and his life as a debt, if her interests required the sacrifice of the one, or the exertion of the other. Mr. Cobbett should have remembered, although his readers might have been generous enough to forget, that he has before been the enemy of liberal principles, and just ideas; that he has been pardoned an enmity which once invigorated the arm of tyranny, and

supported the cause of the most unbridled despotism. As a voluntary reparation for this error, to call it by its mildest name, he came the unsolicited advocate for the cause of freedom; he rallied her broken troops; he was found in the foremost ranks, laying about him with a large oak stick, which, if it killed none, at least gave our opponents some very sore bruises.—He was the foremost champion in the political fair; at single-stick, foot-ball, or a literary boxing match, he was your only man. In sheer strength, he was, perhaps, without an equal; and although a little clumsy, and not always quick enough at warding off a blow, he always returned it with effect, and generally with good interest.

The friends of reform justly appreciate the value of this powerful assistance; they named him as a principal leader, and paid him more than handsomely for his exertions. The horizon of freedom began to brighten; the flame of the ethereal gladness burst upon our sight. Reason, truth, and justice, were preparing to receive the genius of happiness. Our enemies, the most contemptible that could be drawn out in array against such formidable forces, trembled to the very heart's core—they found it necessary to do something, without knowing what to do; and unable to devise any expedient from the receptacles where their own brains should have been deposited, they looked round to see in what manner former tyrants had combated the friends of independence. They discovered the precedent of suspending the Habeas Corpus act, to have been resorted to by Mr. Pitt; and without any similarity between the times or the circumstances, they had recourse to the same means of extinguishing the blaze of inquiry which threatened to illuminate the darkest recesses of the Augean stables of corruption.—This miserable subterfuge has fallen still-born to the earth. It has intimidated no one but Mr. Cobbett. It can reach no one, but through his own cowardice. The national opinion is a shield through which the daggers of the present administration can reach no honest man.—If they should strike, and they would if their fears would let them, they will accelerate our cause with ten-fold speed, and give a vigorous impulse to the feelings which exist against them, before which they must fly, or beneath which they must fall!

And Mr. Cobbett, in the face of the public, tells us that there is no hope remaining for us; that nothing could have induced him to quit us while there remained the smallest chance of being able, by remaining, to continue to aid her cause. He insolently adds, "*no such chance is now left!*" Would to Heaven, we could stand upon some eminence, from which our uplifted voice could reach the coward, as the full sail wafts him away from the firm, gallant hearts he has deserted, that we might thunder, in his shrinking ears, HE LIES!—No chance for England!—No hope for England!—Grant us patience, spirit of freedom, while we record this insult to thy influence; and write that it was uttered by the flying Cobbett, under the reign of Castlereagh and Liverpool!

Mr. Cobbett goes on to say, that it is impossible to write according to the dictates of truth and reason, without drawing down upon our heads certain and swift destruction; as Mr. Brougham has observed in a late speech, "that every writer who opposes the present measures must feel that he sits down to write with a halter about his neck! And because the ministers have prepared themselves with halters, we must take to our heels, and run away, instead of turning and wrestling them out of their hands. But allowing there is some danger, is it not more becoming our leaders, as they call themselves, to fall at the head of their troops, than vilely to abandon them in the day of trial? Is it not more noble to meet death courageously at once, if death must be the certain lot of our opposition to tyrannic measures, than meanly to fly from the danger of the day, to encounter the same end, at a more distant period, disgraced, despised, hated, or unknown? A dungeon in perspective has operated so powerfully upon the nerves of Mr. Cobbett, that he saw no alternative between flight and silence; and not being able to hold his tongue, he has fled his country. It must be confessed, however, that he made some effort to reason himself into silence, that he might be able to live among us whom he esteems so much. "I asked myself," says he, "What, shall I submit in silence? Shall I be as dumb as one of my horses? Shall that indignation that burns within me be quenched? Shall I make no effort to preserve even the chance of assisting to better the lot of my unhappy country? Shall that mind, which has communicated its light and warmth to millions of other minds, now be extinguished forever? And shall those who, with thousands of pens at their command, still saw the tide of opinion rolling more and more heavily against them, now be forever secure from that pen, by the efforts of which they feared being overwhelmed? Shall truth never again be uttered? Shall her voice never again be heard from a distant shore?" And this admirable reasoning, Mr. Cobbett tells us, turned the balance, and he determined that his vast and astonishing powers, would be safer across the Atlantic. We shall, however, he says, hear from him again. We shall have the happiness of reading a part of what he will write for our instruction. He will sit down at New-York, or some New Botley in the United States, and write lessons of reform for Englishmen! What an amazing effort of affection! What an instance of devotion to our cause! And he thinks that we shall be such simpletons, such blockheads, as to need the advice and assistance of a man who has fled three thousand leagues from

us, to advise us how to act, with more safety to himself! If we are prepared to wait for these instructions, we may as well at once submit to the fetters which are preparing for us at home: for he concludes with the assurance, that even in America, there shall never drop from his pen any thing which according to the law of the land, he might not safely write and publish in England. What does he mean by this "paltering with us in a double sense?" Why should he leave the country to write what he might safely publish in it? Why remove from the scene which alone can enable him to write with effect, when he contemplates writing nothing for which he could be responsible to the laws of England?

The next paragraph of Mr. Cobbett's farewell is so conclusive against himself and his previous declarations, that we must transcribe it entire:

"Though I quit my country, far be it from me to look upon her cause as desperate; and still farther be it from me to wish to infuse despondency into your minds. I can serve that cause no longer by remaining here; but the cause itself is so good, so just, so manifestly right and virtuous, and it has been combated by means so unusual, so unnatural, and violent, that it must triumph in the end. Besides, the circumstances of the country all tend to favour the cause of reform!" This is the confession of the man, who says we have no chance! that our cause cannot be served by exertion! that he should go to America, and write for the purpose of accelerating the progress of liberty and happiness in England.

The vanity and egotism of Mr. Cobbett might have been pardoned in a better cause than in the justification of his own desertion; but the following language is a direct insult to the people who have fostered and supported him. He asks of the ministers—"Do they imagine that the people who read my Register will not regard any attack upon me as an attack upon themselves?" Slave and hypocrite! would he call upon the people to defend him when he has betrayed them? Had he been the object of ministerial hostility while in the discharge of his duty to heaven and his country, the PEOPLE would have identified the cause of their leader as their own; not a hair of his head would have been injured without ample retaliation; not a censure would have been borne without an adequate reply. But shall the people interest themselves in the cause of a traitor? Shall they advocate the man who has betrayed their dearest interests, and injured their noblest objects? Dare he still to call himself a general? Does he still expect attention and admiration when deserving of neither?—"What (says he) should we think of an enemy in the field, who were to send over a flag of truce and propose to us to give up our generals? only our generals! That is all! The enemy has no objection to us; it is only our generals that he wants, and then we shall have peace with him at once." And then he brings in the fable of the wolves and the sheep, who were persuaded to give up their protectors, the dogs. But never was a story so ill applied. What evidence was there of the probability that he would have been given up? Who were disposed to betray him? Who had shewn a disposition to desert him? It was the sheep who were deceived: it was the cur who became a coward, and ran away from the wolves, whom it was his business to engage, and to beat. The sheep had come forward at his call; they were even paraded to defend him; he might have crept into the midst of the flock, if he were afraid to fight; their numbers alone would have kept off the wolves if they had not been able to overcome them. They needed the assistance of him upon whom they had been taught to lean, not from their abstract necessity, but because they had been taught to expect it. Mr. Cobbett was only important, because he had stood forward in that place, which it now appears would have been better filled by an honest man: for cowardice is dishonesty when freedom is at stake. Our posterity will consider we should have been the faithful guardians of their freedom: and if our fears surrender to us, we are morally responsible for the loss we shall have occasioned. But, though our self-called general has fled—has left his place unoccupied—we perceive that, happily, there is no consternation among the champions of reform—not another has deserted his post—not a private will surrender his arms. In such a cause every man is competent at once to lead and to act. Nature, that teaches us the value of liberty, will supply the means of securing it. It is not tactics or discipline that we need; let the mechanical assassins of despotism have recourse to tuition in the art of murder; the sons of freedom are always competent to their own defence.

The abstract right of emigration is not in question. Every man has a right to choose his country, notwithstanding all the laws of treason that tyrants may enact, or fools may acknowledge. There is a principle which would be general if despots had not, in some cases, rooted it out, which would induce most, if not all, of us, to prefer the country in which we received life, and where we have formed our earliest connections. But the principles of government that pretend to a life-hold slavery in every man who has the misfortune to be born where he cannot live happily, and adverse to every law of nature; those laws have made MAN the HEIR OF CREATION; and his will is the only original guide as to where he will choose to enjoy his lawful patrimony. But, although a man is not naturally bound to any peculiar spot, he is bound in all cases by those obligations into which he has voluntarily entered. Mr. Cobbett had embarked with thou-

ands in a cause the most important, and the most honorable, in which every man human being was engaged to renovate a sinking country—to encourage the best principles of human happiness—to root out the abuses of a system the most extravagant and corrupt that ever the annals of history presented to our view—to snatch the destinies of England from the murderous grasp of men, at once ignorant and wicked, and redeem the fading glory of our country from the danger into which mad ambition and ceaseless speculation had plunged her. These were the professed objects of Mr. Cobbett, who pledged his life to the cause. He once put aside personal considerations—he mocked the gloom of the dungeon—he encountered the breath of calumny—he called forth the energies of corruption to defend itself, and then he fled. Tell it not in Gath, proclaim it not in the streets of Ascalon. Self preservation, from even the shadow of danger, has become the ruling passion with Mr. Cobbett; and to secure a life that must be worthless in oblivion, he has sacrificed his reputation, his country, his countrymen, and a profit of ten thousand pounds per annum, which, he says, resulted from his writings. Thus, the value which the patriot attaches to a miserable existence, “made up of buttoning and unbuttoning,” “breakfasting, dining, drinking tea, supping, going to bed, getting up and breakfasting again, and scribbling what will be useless nonsense at New York, is ten thousand a year, the ruin of his country, the starvation and coercion of the present race, and the slavery of the descendants of Englishmen, at a time when “the cause of reform is by no means desperate!”

In the 16th column, another fit of despondency comes over this giant despair; and, he says again, the people have no prospect of an end to their calamities, and they must remove if they have any spirit in them. Although Mr. Cobbett has set the example of exhibiting his spirit in this way, we feel confident he will find as few to imitate as to envy his conduct, at a crisis when the laws and liberties of England are to be defended against the infernal machinations of the most despicable set of political miscreants that chance or ill-fortune ever jostled into the seat of judgment upon the destinies of a nation.

It is quite evident that personal safety, and the operation of cowardice upon this selfish principle, have induced Mr. Cobbett to take the step which every man must reprobate; and his pretence of leaving us to serve us hereafter, is merely the practical illustration of the panic that can justify itself in the doggerel lines of—

He who fights and runs away,
MAY live to fight another day;
But he who's in the battle slain,
Will never rise to fight again.

This sort of pretence would shorten most contests; but the result might not be very favorable to the general good, if the pretended champions of liberty always take first to their heels on such occasions. Corruption, says our runaway, has put on her armour, and drawn her dagger. Well! and what then? Have we not ARMS too? And must we throw them away, when she advances to the contest, after we have been brandishing them before her eyes so long? Who expected that such a hydra-headed monster as the corruptions of the day would fall without a struggle? If Mr. Cobbett did, we will venture to say that he was the only man who could be so foolish; and it explains the secret of his former apparent courage. He thought there was no danger! He, therefore, wrote his “nice little books,” with a great deal of resolution; but finding himself mistaken, and that he must fight in earnest, his fears so far got the better of his reason, that he abandons his friends, his connections, his country, his dearly beloved countrymen, and ten thousand pounds a year, for the sake of preserving a worn-out tenement of flesh a few months longer; and in the hope that he may one day or other return to the enjoyment of them all, without danger! This Mr. Cobbett calls falling back! It is falling back with a vengeance; and we may truly exclaim, too—

“Oh! what a falling off, was there!”

The care which this poor old man always takes to introduce at the commencement of almost every paragraph, that personal safety is out of his consideration, proves, that personal safety is the only thing he can think of. Even the promise to write from New-York, to comfort and instruct us, is tortured into an argument of the necessity of his leaving England for personal safety. That he may write with freedom, he says, he leaves us, and in four months we may expect to see his pamphlet revived in London. But the natural inquiry upon such a promise, is, if any one here will publish what you write in America, why need you go there to write it? You do not mean surely, Mr. Cobbett, that you will put any other man into a condition from which you have run away, because it was dangerous! You will not place an agent in a situation with a halter round his neck, a dungeon staring him in the face, and the chains rattling in his ears, to publish those opinions which you have run 3000 miles to find a place to write in safety!

No, Mr. Cobbett has no such idea. He consoles himself in these words—“If I cannot expect to get any one here to print or to publish what I write in America, I ask, then, what is the use of writing here, seeing that the same obstacle would exist as to what should be written in England?” But to ensure a publication, if possible, he promises to be very careful to write “no libels” and as nothing but truth is a libel in England, Mr. Cobbett in other words promises to write nothing but falsehoods; and then, perhaps, he may publish in safety. But he might,

have done this here. Our ministers would have had no objection to his praise of them in direct terms. He has paid them a much higher compliment by running away. Mr. Cobbett's impudence surprises us still more than his tergiversation. He confesses in his farewell, that he has said “something very near to the chopping off his hands, or poking out the people's eyes, should be done before he would cease to write, or the people would cease to read his writings; and then, with the most matchless effrontery, he adds, “What has been done, would not be VERY FAR from this, if I were to remain here!” With such a man the only mode of dealing, is to hold him in sovereign and general contempt. His cowardice might be pardoned, but his contempt for truth, his paltry subterfuges, and the imbecility of his fears, justly entitle him to an exile from all honorable and intelligent society.

The fulsome compliments he attempts to pay the people whom he is deserting will impose upon no one; his conduct belies all his writings; and he need not be very particular in cautioning the public against being imposed upon by any pretended imitation of his style, or plagiarism of his name. They want no additional reason to discard from their estimation one who has betrayed, and now insults them with his advice. His readers, he says, will “find occupation in reading over and over again, what he has addressed to them within the last five or six months.” He beseeches them to keep all the nice little books they have got, and not to be humbugged by any of the publications of corruption.” This they will probably take care of; and also, that they are no longer humbugged, in his own elegant phrase, even by himself.

As he bids us good-bye, at the end, he gets bolder, and says, “If I have life for only a year or two, at farthest, I shall be back again.” Indeed, what, whether things are altered, or no? Should he return at the consummation of our wishes, in the establishment of a general and radical reform, he should be exiled for the common good, as a wretch who could fly from a participation in danger, as eagerly as he could return to enjoy a state of happiness. He should be shunned as a thing to be despised by every man who would obtain the esteem of his fellow-citizens, by an honorable perseverance in a just and honest cause. As to his writings from New-York, they can contain nothing that we need. We have learnt our lesson in the rudiments of liberty, and have gone beyond our master in its application. Let him, in future, instruct children. It will do him more credit than to mislead men.

Mr. Cobbett's departure has been the subject of most of our political writers; and one of them, in a most pathetic illustration of his merits, adopts the very consolation which our runaway friend has offered us, and tells us to read over the pamphlets he has left us every day, and to bind them up with the “Pilgrim's Progress, Robinson Crusoe, the House-keeper's Instructor, and Buchanan's Domestic Medicine.”—We are almost inclined to wish that Mr. Cobbett had confined himself to writing glossaries upon such subjects, that he might have been naturalized in the nursery, and deceived none but kitchen maids and scullions.

In his letter from Liverpool, our deserter remarks, upon the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, “I and mine were not born under a government having the absolute power to imprison us at its pleasure.” But his memory is as faulty as his judgment, as weak as his resolution, and as treacherous as his conduct. All his children, save one, must have been born under the prior suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. But then Mr. Cobbett was a soldier, militant in the high cause of despotism, and was blind to the dangers which he did not personally apprehend. Then he contributed to scare others from the country, and now he is himself driven from it by his fears—honest, wise, and consistent men startle at the absence of those qualities in him, while the brave are deriding the pusillanimity of this modern Demosthenes, who runs from his tent the moment hostilities are declared, and like his predecessor, would ask pardon of a bramble, if it should catch hold of his robes in his ignominious flight.

But while Mr. Cobbett carries with him the contempt and scorn of every manly mind in England, with what feelings will he be received in America; in the land where freedom has erected her altar, and liberty has fixed her unconquerable abode; in the land which was once disgusted with his ravings in favor of tyranny and English despotism? Silly old man! if that despotism had been re-established by the pen, and its rancorous gall had poisoned the infant blossoms of the tree of liberty, to what quarter of the globe couldst thou have fled for refuge from that dungeon which is so dreadful to thy distempered imagination? The Americans will, indeed, view him with a jealous eye; and his pretence that he has fled because no man dare write honestly in support of liberty in England, will be properly appreciated, when this number of the Dwarf, which will follow him to America, shall be read in the circles of our transatlantic brethren. Mr. Cobbett must not calumniate us. Thousands deride the dangers at which he is scared. He must not be considered as the thermometer of English feeling, or we shall have some little family of Indians embarking in an open boat to conquer us. Dangers and difficulties are the proper stimuli of British minds. Our energies slumber in the sunshine, but wake to action with the storm.—The rolling thunder is the music which prepares our march to battle, our banner is streaming lightning, and our gauge of all who perish.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

“True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumbering at his back.”

LExINGTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED
Washington City, July 30.

“I will say nothing to you of the marriages, deaths, scaldings, burnings, drownings, and the thousand ills “that flesh is heir to,” and which make up the greater portion of the contents of our newspapers. But do not forget to insert in your paper, above all other things, the account of that marvellous and thumping hail-stone, or rather conglomeration of hail stones, which appears so much to have staggered the faith of your good neighbors of Ohio, that they have considered it necessary to swear to it. The thing was certainly an unusual occurrence; but I think it is not an astonishing one.—The great western canal is begun, which, when finished, will have a tendency to bring you western people nearer to New-York. It is undoubtedly a grand undertaking, and is bottomed upon principles of profound policy. The wise ones of New-York foresee the day when the Canadas will be incorporated with the United States, and they are desirous of securing, beforehand, the trade of the north-west, so that it may not so readily seek an outlet by way of the Saint Lawrence. In Kentucky, however, you appear to lean towards New-Orleans; and that, I apprehend, is destined to be your commercial emporium. Such, I have understood, was Mr. Jefferson's opinion; and he, you know, is not the blindest man in the world. The Virginians are striving to tug a little of your trade through their state; but I fear, from peculiar circumstances, they will proceed but slowly. Let them pull away. I wish them all success; for the more canals we have, the better for the country at large.—Sir Gregor McGregor's force at Amelia Island begins to flag, and some accounts say the volunteers have grown a little mutinous. He is beating up for recruits in the newspapers, particularly in Virginia.—President Monroe, from the recreations and festivities into which he has been impressed by the New Englanders, has been compelled to give up his intended critical inspection of the forts, &c. He has avowed this in answer to an address at the eastward. In the course of next month he will probably return hither through Ohio and your state. Should he visit you, I hope in shewing to him the civilities and respect which, on private and public accounts, he merits, you will not follow the example of the Bostonians. I begin to think, in truth, that the people of our country beyond the Hudson, are, in general, inclined to monarchy. If not, whence the triumphal arches, the mock thrones, the language of adulation, which we observe in that section? The editor of the Richmond Enquirer says he is sick to satiety with the conduct of the Yankees; but Major Russell, of the Boston Centinel, answers him, by crying out “sour grapes!” If a majority of the citizens there have not a disposition for royalty, we may nevertheless be sure that some among them are longing for those nobility-holes, of which the late President Adams once spoke.—We now know, to a certainty, that John Quincy Adams embarked from England on the 8th of June; of course he has been 32 days on his passage, counting up to this date—this is rather long for summer. Vessels have arrived which left England after he sailed; that is, according to the accounts received.—Did you ever read so shabby a thing as the protocol of conference respecting Lucien Bonaparte? The ministers of the first powers in Europe in grave debate concerning a solitary member of the Bonaparte family, to decide whether they will let him come to the United States or not! They must have strange notions in Europe of this country; but whatever those notions may be, the crowned heads are certainly jealous of us. This ought to inspire us with a spirit of vigilance, and induce us to watch the movements of the “Holy Alliance” on the other side of the water. The allied sovereigns are no doubt great saints; but it might not be very safe for us to follow the doctrines they preach.”

MR. WOOLLER,
EDITOR OF THE BLACK DWARF, LONDON.
The trial of this intrepid and able writer, for alleged libels on the British government, will be found in the first and second pages of this Gazette. On one of the charges, it will be seen he was acquitted: on the other, a part of the jury only found him guilty, three of them qualifying their verdict by stating, that as truth was considered a libel by the law, they were compelled to bring in a verdict of guilty! The Judge behaved in the most arbitrary manner, both in relation to this partial verdict, and throughout the whole trial. The venality and tyranny of the British judiciary, have become, of late days, as conspicuous as they were in the time of Jeffries. The trial by jury is a mere mockery, an insult, under the direction of such a judge as Abbot. We perceive by the latest London papers, that the court of king's bench had granted Mr. Wooller a new trial, in consequence of the irregular nature of the verdict in the court below; and his counsel had moved an acquittal. We presume that the motion will fail.

The article from the “Black Dwarf,” criticising Mr. Cobbett's conduct in deserting his country in the hour of her greatest peril, is a bold and masterly production; and though it establishes no defect of principle in the far-famed Botley Editor, it may excite strong doubts of his courage and magnanimity of mind, and it exposes some inconsistency and contradiction in his farewell address to the people of England. However, as few men can boast of pursuing one strait, firm and consistent course, and as Mr. Cobbett is still labouriously engaged, on Long Island, in divulging the crimes and whipping the vices of the British government, he should not receive such unqualified condemnation, as the little “Black Dwarf” has administered to him.

LIFE OF GEN. JACKSON.
This interesting history has reached the western country; and we are happy to say, from a hasty glance at its pages, that we consider the work, generally, as giving a fair and candid relation of facts, with no common ability. The execution reflects credit on the literature of the west. We have seldom read a historical work with more satisfaction, than the one now before us. It will bear a comparison with any other American history that we have seen. The spirit in which it is written, is calculated to animate the reader to deeds of patriotism and glory. The military facts it states, the judicious inferences drawn from them, and the just remarks interspersed through the work, are in a high degree interesting and instructive.

In the account which the historian gives of the glorious military operations at New Orleans under Gen. Jackson, he has done ample justice to the Kentucky troops, commanded by Major Davis, who were detached, on the morning of the 8th of January, 1815, to the aid of Morgan, on the right bank of the Mississippi. It states, that as soon as Davis reached Morgan, at 5 o'clock in the morning, he was sent, with his “200 Kentuckians,” to cooperate with an equal number of Louisiana militia, in opposing the landing of the enemy under Thornton. He met the Louisianians “hastily retreating;” he told them for what purpose he was sent, and immediately formed his Kentuckians on the road next the river, supported by the Louisiana detachment on the right. “The enemy appearing, their approach was resisted, and a warm and spirited opposition for some time maintained: a momentary check was given. The British again advanced, and again received a heavy fire. At this moment, Morgan's aid-de-camp ordered a retreat.”—Confusion was the consequence; order could not be maintained, and the whole fled in haste to Morgan's line. They were immediately, though much exhausted, formed on the right of Morgan's line. The enemy advanced, and his greatest strength pressed to the point occupied by the Kentuckians. These men, “perceiving themselves thus exposed, and having not yet recovered from the emotions produced by their first retreat, began to give way, and very soon entirely abandoned their position. The Louisiana militia gave a few fires, and followed the example.”

In the panic [continues the historian] that produced this disorderly flight, at a moment when manly resistance was expected, are to be found circumstances of justification, which might have occasioned similar conduct even in disciplined troops. The weakest part of the line, and which was protected by a slight ditch, was assailed by the greatest strength of the enemy: this was defended by 180 Kentuckians, who were stretched out to an extent of 300 yards, and unsupported by any pieces of artillery. Thus openly exposed to the attack of a greatly superior force, and weakened by the extent of ground they covered, it is not to be wondered at, or deserving reproach, that they should have considered resistance ineffectual, and forsaken a post which they had strong reasons for believing they could not maintain. General Morgan reported to General Jackson the misfortune and defeat he had met, and attributed it to the flight of those troops, who had also drawn along with them the rest of his forces. It is true they were the first to flee; and equally true that their example may have had the effect of producing general alarm; but in point of situation, those troops materially differed: the one [the Kentuckians] as we have shown, were exposed and emboldened by the manner of their arrangement; the other [the Louisianians] considerably superior in numbers, covered no greater extent of ground, were defended by an excellent breast-work, and several pieces of cannon: with this difference, the loss of confidence of the former was not without sufficient cause. Of these facts Commodore Patterson was not apprized: General Morgan was; both, however, attributed the disaster to the flight of the Kentucky militia. Upon their information General Jackson founded his report to the Secretary of War, by which those troops were exposed to censures they did not merit. Had all the circumstances, as they existed, been disclosed, reproach would have been prevented. At the misfortune, no troops behaved better: they were well posted, and bravely resisted the advance of the enemy; nor, until an order to that effect was given, had entertained a thought of retreating.

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On the left bank of the river, in the ever-memorable battle of the 8th of January, the history before us states that the point at which “the Kentucky and Tennessee troops, under generals Carroll and Adair,” were stationed, “was the best defended part of the line.” They “won a reputation that was too dear to be sacrificed. These divisions, alternately charging their pieces, and mounting the platform, poured forth a constant stream of fire, that was impossible to be withstood, repelled the advancing columns of the enemy, and drove them from the field, with prodigious slaughter.”

Thus, then, from the impartial showing of a historian, above the contracted partiality, prejudice or jealousy of the moment; a historian who probably derived the chief part of his materials from General Jackson himself, it appears that the Kentucky troops have passed through the fiery ordeal, pure and unharmed; their reputation is placed upon a footing, of which they cannot complain; it will descend to their posterity in colors fair and bright; it is engraved on a monument more lasting than marble or brass.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
A communication on the subject of improving Cattle, and an article from the Reporter, respecting some “English Cattle” on the way to this country, are unavoidably, for want of room, postponed till the next Gazette.

ADDITIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.

In Boone, Campbell, Pendleton, Jefferson, Logan, Warren, Christian, Caldwell, Hopkins and Muhlenburg, the new election candidates have succeeded: Mr. Patton, of Christian, has explicitly declared himself for a new election of governor. In Barren it is said, one candidate on each side has been chosen. In Mercer, Garrard, Nelson, Lincoln, Lewis, Pulaski, Shelby, and Washington, the anti-election men succeeded. In Adair, Floyd, Green, Greenup, and Rockcastle, members have been chosen, whose sentiments we have not heard. Warren sends Francis Johnson to the Senate; Mercer, J. L. Bridges; Washington, Mr. Harrison; and Boone, &c. Mr. Southgate.—46 new election members of the house, are now ascertained to be certainly elected, besides probably several more.

Gazette Summary.

Gen. PIAR, a patriot chief of Venezuela, defeated the royalists in Guiana, May 12, taking 586 prisoners.
An arrival at New-York brings a report from Genoa, that the American consul had been compelled to make a precipitate retreat from Algiers, not having had time to bring off his baggage.—English frigates which had put in for water had been refused, and ordered off. On the 13th of June, markets continued good in England for flour, cotton, rice, &c. Large exports had been made to France, in consequence of the scarcity there. This scarcity had caused disturbances. The trial of Watson and others, for treason, was progressing; a “traitorous conspiracy” was said to have been discovered in Yorkshire. Kentucky tobacco was selling at Gibraltar, June 6, from 12 to \$15. Great disturbances had taken place in various parts of Ireland, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions.—A letter received from a gentleman at Paris, states the probability of that city's receiving a large body of allied troops to reinforce the garrison, and overawe the people.—The French general Vandamme has arrived in Philadelphia, from Amsterdam.
A conspiracy at Lisbon, to transfer the crown of Portugal to the young Duke of Cardoval, and to murder Marshal Beresford and other British officers in the Portuguese service, is stated in the London papers to have been discovered, and the conspirators seized and imprisoned.
On the 6th of July, a hail storm took place near Cadiz, Ohio. Hailstones as large as hen's eggs, and one weighing 30 or 40 lbs. or “a mass of congealed matter” like a hailstone, are stated to have fallen! The fact is sworn to by a Mr. Busby, or it would hardly be believed.

The Agricultural Society.

PROPOSED AT THE FAIR TO BE HELD
On the 2d Thursday in September ensuing,
At Capt. Fowler's Garden, to invite the exhibition of the following objects, and to present the exhibitor of the best of each class, with a premium or certificate of honorary preference.
For the best brood Mare & Colt a Silver Cup.
do do Gelding, - - - - - Honorary.
do do Bull, - - - - - Cup.
do do Cow, - - - - - Cup.
do do Spring Calf, - - - - - Cup.
do do Boar, - - - - - Honorary.
do do Sow and Pigs, - - - - - Honorary.
do do Merino Ram, - - - - - Cup.
do do Merino Ewe, - - - - - Honorary.
do do Long Woolled Ram, - - - - - Cup.
The best piece of woollen cloth, Cassimere, casinet or carpeting made in private families, - - - - - Cup.
The best piece of diaper linen, ticking, jeans or dimit of cotton or linen, made in private families, - - - - - Cup.
The best Cheese, - - - - - Cup.
BY THE COMMITTEE.
Aug. 16, 1817.—4t

NOTICE.
BOOKS for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Maysville and Lexington turnpike road Company, will be opened on Wednesday the 20th inst. and remain open until 1st September next.
LEWIS SANDERS, } Committee,
THOMAS BODLEY, } Lexington.
JAS. PRENTISS, }
B. BOSWELL, }
Lex. August 16, 1817.—3t

L. R. A. C.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Lexington Royal Arch Chapter, will be held at their room, on Monday the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock precisely.
THOS. G. PRENTISS, Sec'y.
Aug. 16, 1817.—2t

Masonic Notice.

A GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, will be held in their Lodge room in Lexington, on the last Monday in August—at which the punctual attendance of the representatives of the several Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, is expected.
By order of the M. W. Grand Master,
R. S. TODD, G. Sec'y. r. t.
August 16—2t

MR. GASTON.

PRESENTS his respects to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, and takes this method of informing them, that he intends giving his last FIREWORKS, towards the middle of September next, in order to repair as much as he possibly can, his want of success (owing to the weather and other events) in his last exhibitions, he will give the public a more splendid spectacle than he has as yet attempted in this town, namely a Grand Pyrotechnic called the BLACK FOREST, followed by the most brilliant Fire-Works.—As this is certainly his last attempt in that line, at least for this year, he humbly hopes that sparing no pains for the entertainment of the public, he will be rewarded by their approbation, and generous patronage. For particulars, see the bills of the day.
Lexington, Aug. 16—4t

Cash—for Barley.

THE subscribers being about to commence A BREWERY in this place, offer the highest price for BARLEY of a good quality. They will enter into engagements for next year's crop. Enquire at the store of ELISHA WARFIELD, Esq. GEORGE WOOD & Co. Lexington, Aug. 16.—9w

Jessamine County, Sct.

TAKEN UP by Arthur Foreman, in said county at his mills, a DARK BAY MARE, about 13 1/2 hands high, 6 or 8 years old, no brands perceptible, had an iron screw around her right pastern, appraised to \$5. before me the 25th day of April 1817.
Aug. 16—3w JOHN FERRY, J. P.

AUCTION.

THIS MORNING.

The 16th instant, at 9 o'clock.
AT LEONARD'S AUCTION ROOM, will be sold, A general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, 4th floor 11-MERCANTILE, &c.
August 16—1t

English Cattle at Auction.

ON Monday the 26th day of October next, will be sold without reserve, a choice stock of CATTLE for breeding, being the entire stock of the subscriber, who has given great attention for several years past in selecting the best animals that could be procured in this state, for that object—they are principally from the stock of Peebles, Hume, Inskip, Smith, and Crockett, with the young cattle of his own raising, and are now sold from choice but necessity; there are no cattle in the state superior to them, either in form, color or blood. Farmers and graziers, who have not this breed of cattle, will at this sale, have an opportunity of supplying themselves; those who have them know their value, and will no doubt enlarge their stock. A steer of the improved breed, will fetch from the butcher at 3 years old, double the money that a steer of four years old will of the common breed, whereby a year's keep of the animal is saved, the risk of life for a year, and double the sum is put into the farmer's pocket, one year sooner, which is another saving or gain of the interest—and further, this breed of cattle gives a greater quantity of milk. In no country in the world, do butter and cheese bear as high a price as in this, compared with the price of grain. The stock consists of 150 head, amongst which are some choice MILCH COWS, HEIFERS, CALVES and YOUNG BULLS. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.—Terms, 12 months credit for negotiable notes with approved endorses.
LEWIS SANDERS,
Sanders, Aug. 16 1817.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust, from MR. CHARLES FISKE to the undersigned, trustees in favour of William R. Morton, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the 9th day of September next, commencing at 12 o'clock, A LOT OF GROUND, situate on Main street in Lexington, between the lot owned and occupied by Isaac Reed and a lot of the trustees of the town leased to John Bradford, binding on Main street twenty-three feet two inches, and extending at right angles back to Water street, with all the improvements and appurtenances. Terms of sale, \$1400 cash in hand; the balance on the 10th of Aug. 1818.—A deed will be made to the purchaser when the balance of the purchase money is paid.
THOMAS JANUARY,
ABM. S. BARTON.
Lexington, 16th August, 1817.—3t

NOTICE.

I WILL practise law in the Circuit and County Courts of Bath, Montgomery, Floyd and Greecup.—I reside in Mount Sterling.
LEVI LUTHER TODD.
Lexington, Aug. 16.—13w

Hogs Wanted.

WE will give cash for two hundred young HOGS, delivered at the T. H. MILLS.
JOHN & THO. P. HART.
Lexington, Aug. 16—4t

Pocket Book Lost.

THE subscriber on Thursday afternoon, either in Lexington or between Lexington and Mount Pleasant Meeting House, lost a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing 307 dollars; one \$100 note, three 50's, 50 dollars in 20's and 10's, all on the state bank, at Frankfort; and the \$7 in different kinds of small notes; together with several papers, bonds, notes, receipts, bills of lading, &c. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS for the delivery of the said pocket book, with its contents, to me in Jessamine county, or to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.
ROBERT TRUE.
August 16, 1817.—3w

LOG-WOOD.

JUST received and for sale, cheap for cash, eight thousand weight of LOG-WOOD, by JAMES GARRISON & CO. Main street, next door to James Wier, Lexington.
Lex. August 16—4t

NOTICE.

FOR the purpose of enlarging my business, and expecting to be absent from this State, in the eastern states, about four months, I have interested Mr. John D. Jameson, in the whole concern of my shop, which we now keep in the new three story Brick House, on Main street, Lexington, a few doors above the Office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, on the same side, and next door to the Wholesale Store of Messrs. John P. Schottell & Co. Mr. Jameson will attend himself strictly to the business; and being well provided with suitable hands, he will be ready at all times to serve my former customers and others, that may please to call on him for any thing in the Clock, Watch, Silversmith and Jewellery Business; in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.—I have also authorized Mr. Jameson, with Mr. Benjamin Stout, to attend to all my other business in my absence, to whom, or either of them, any person having business with me will please to apply.
SAML. AYRES.
Lexington, Aug. 16—6t

Advertisement.

ALL persons, indebted to the Estate of Samuel Bailey deceased, are requested, to make immediate payment; and those having demands against said estate, are also requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, that provision may be made to discharge them.
SAMUEL AYRES, Executor.
Lexington, Aug. 16.—3t

Advertisement.

ALL persons, indebted to the estate of Liven A. Ayres deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having demands against said estate, are also requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, that provision may be made to discharge them.
SAML. AYRES, Adm'r.
Lexington, Aug. 16.—3t

State of Kentucky:

Payette Circuit Court—August Term, 1817.
Nancy Cook complainant, a-
against Joseph Cook, defend- } In Chancery.
dant.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid by her counsel; and the defendant Joseph Cook having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, therefore, on the motion of the complainant by her counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendant shall appear here on or before the 24th day of the next September term of our court and answer the complainant's bill, which prays for a divorce, the same will be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this state, eight weeks successively, according to law, and that the complainant leave to take out a copy of this order, immediately. A copy. Attest.
HUBBARD B. SMITH, c. c. c. c.
August 9—16 8

Important notice to the Ladies.

THE LEXINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY are desirous of obtaining a quantity of *fine bleached Linen and Cotton Rags*, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided, if the patriotic and economical of the Ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the Ladies in the eastern states, viz.—To keep a *Rag-Bag*, which is usually hung up in a place, convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the rags that almost daily appear in every large family. At the end of the year your rag-bags, thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufacturing of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags; and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufacturing, or to J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48—tf

PENMANSHIP.

"Are artium omnium conservatrix."
MR. HOWARD, having taught the art of Penmanship in some of the first schools and academies in the United States with success, has now the honor of tendering his services to the inhabitants of Lexington. His mode being on the improved Analytical System, ensures a facility and elegance of hand, in a short space of time, and demonstrates that the art is worthy of the rank it holds in the circles of polite and useful knowledge. The usual tedious and unsatisfactory methods of instruction are thereby obviated. The art is resolved into its original principles agreeably to the nicest discriminations of good taste, and calculated to restrain those deviations of caprice so inimical to the elegance and utility of writing.

Mr. H. engages to teach the whole routine of the art to young ladies and gentlemen in thirty-six lessons, of two hours each, for ten dollars.

Specimens of the improvement of pupils may be seen at Mrs. Howard's Seminary and at Mr. Aldridge's Academy.

A morning class for young gentlemen from 7 to 9 o'clock. Evening class for young ladies from 4 to 6 o'clock.

N. B. Stenography or short hand taught on the same conditions.

tf Mulberry-street, June 23, 1817.

A CARD.

JOHN DARRAC, professor of dancing, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that having received new pupils, he will open a new quarter for this season only, at his own Ball Room; where he intends teaching his pupils the most modern and fashionable art of Dancing, in all its various branches, with new and fashionable cotillions.

Persons desirous of being instructed are solicited to make immediate application to John Darrac, or to Mr. Giron's Confectionery store, Mill-street.

Days of tuition *Fridays and Saturdays*, the quarter commencing on the 18th day of May, or 36 lessons, from 6 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon.

LITERARY.

THE subscriber will deliver at his Laboratory, during the Summer, *A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy*, and also give *Lessons on the Mathematics*. With his lectures will be connected such chemical experiments as tend to shed light on various parts of Natural Philosophy.

The course will commence on the first day of May, and be continued until the week in September. The hour of attendance will be 5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the week except Saturday. Having a tolerably complete Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, Globes, &c. no pains shall be spared to render the course useful. The Female of his School shall continue to meet with his most assiduous care, the senior class which, will, during the summer, be attended to instructions on Astronomy, Chemistry the Belles-Lettres.

Lexington, March 15. 49—tf

ALLIANCE BAKE-HOUSE.—The subscribers have erected a large Bake-house at their mills on Water-street, Lexington, opposite the Ware-house, where baking is extensively carried on. They have now on hand a quantity of Biscuit of the following kinds, viz: *Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, Ship Bread, Water and Butter Biscuit*; and engagements will be entered into to furnish fifty barrels of the above kinds of Biscuit per week. They have also commenced the baking of *Loaf Bread*. Such of the citizens who please to favour them with their custom, may be served at their own doors, before early breakfast, every morning, with any quantity they may order, fresh and warm. Bread of every description will be constantly kept at Isaac Bowles's on Cross-street, between Main and Mulberry streets, and the house of B. Bleunt on Short-street, between Upper and Mulberry streets.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

June 2—tf

YEST.

THE citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, can get any quantity of *YEST* fresh and fine, and of a superior quality, made fresh every day at the *Allusion Mills*.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

June 2—tf

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THE WESTERN Piano Forte Manufacture.

Jordan's Row, next door to the Reporter Printing Office.

T. L. EVENDON,

MANUFACTURER OF PIANO FORTES,

(many years in London, and five years in Philadelphia,) respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen of the Western Country, that he has removed to Lexington, where he manufactures Piano Fortes; which, for *goodness of sound and price combined*, cannot be equalled from any source; on the truth of which assertion, and on that only, T. L. E. presumes to ask that patronage from a discerning public, for which he is solicitous, and hopes when it is found that his Pianos (on the result of long experience) are preferable to others of American make; and no *dearer*—and equal to the best imported—made of *better materials*—stand the climate better—and 20 per cent. cheaper—that he will meet that encouragement that skill, liberality and industry may reasonably hope for from a liberal public; which will at all times be gratefully received by their most obedient servant,

December 27, 1816.—52—tf

SILVER PLATING—DAVID A. SAYRE, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he will continue to carry on the *Silver Plating Business* in all its branches, at the old stand next door above the Kentucky Gazette office, and opposite Barton & Craig's Store, Main-street, Lexington. He returns his sincere thanks for past patronage, and hopes by his strict attention to business to merit its continuance—He has and intends keeping on hand, an elegant assortment of *Plated Brilles, Bits, Stirrup Irons, Carriage & Harness Mountings, &c.* which he will sell wholesale or retail, much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. He solicits Merchants and Saddlers to give him a call. All orders will be punctually attended to, and supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

June 28—tf

IRON WORKS.

THE RED-RIVER IRON WORKS, are now in full blast; great alterations having been made for the better in the FURNACE, and she is now making metal of a superior quality. The FORGE is entirely new, and in high operation, making *BAR IRON* equal, if not greatly superior to Dorsey or any other imported iron. Any orders left with Mr. Macbean, at my Iron Store in Lexington, will be executed with neatness and dispatch, having employed the best workmen the country can afford. The IRON STORE at Lexington, will be constantly supplied with IRON and CASTINGS, for the convenience of merchants, mechanics and farmers. Patterns left there will meet a speedy conveyance to the works.

THOMAS DEVE OWINGS.

Lexington, December 21, 1816. 53—tf

NOTICE—The subscriber will apply to the county court of Nicholas, Ky. at their next OCTOBER TERM, for leave to lay off a town on his land at the Lower Blue Licks, agreeably to an act of assembly, in such cases made and provided. WM. BARTLETT.

May 31, 1817.—June 9—3m

CARDING & FILLING,

AT ROYLE'S FACTORY on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington—WOOL carded at 6d per pound. Also, FILLING & FINISHING CLOTHS, LINSEYS, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round. FOR SALE, a quantity of very strong coarse *Sattinets*, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some *Woolens*.

THOMAS DOWNS.

door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, ASHES and POT ASHES, at the above factory.

October 10, 1814.

FOR SALE—Two hundred and five acres of first rate LAND; about 80 acres cleared, on which is a good dwelling house, kitchen, loom house, negro house, spring house, new barn and hen house, &c.—one hundred and eighty-three bearing apple trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, pear trees, cherry trees, damson trees, and excellent never failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road. A. BAINBRIDGE.

Nov. 12.—47—tf

FOR SALE, the HOUSE & LOT on Market-street, now occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the new Presbyterian church, and third above the Episcopal church. For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, 14 miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.

April 8, 1816. 16—tf

FOR SALE, 724 acres of FIRST RATE LAND; 42 acres cleared; situated one mile west of Lexington. Possession, if sold, can be given immediately; and if not sold, it will be rented about the middle of February. Apply to me on Water-street, Lexington.

Dec. 14. 51—tf WM. TODD.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind. Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one *Spinning Throatle* of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1817, two more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business.

42— October 14, 1816.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of Ashton, Beach & Neille, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton & Beach for the same. All indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton & Beach, who are authorized to receive the same.

R. ASHTON, JOSEPH BEACH, HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 23, 1816. 10—

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand at Ashton & Beach, where carriages, gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and in the most manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

June 16.—6m

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 9, 1817.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1819, within the states, territories and districts, following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Greenbay, Fort Wayne, Chicago and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, and the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and on, or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clarke, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage, or Fort Clark on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philip, New-Orleans, Baton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the District of Maine and State of New-Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New-York, north of the Highlands, and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, including West-Point, and within the state of New-Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware and Maryland, and the district of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North-Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of South-Carolina.

15th. At Tybee Barrack, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at any other place or places where troops are, or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rates of two quarts of salt, four quarts of sugar, four pounds of soap and one pound of tallow to every hundred men.

The prices of the several components of the ration must be particularly mentioned in the proposals, but the United States will be the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration as shall make the price of the ration bear a just proportion to the price of the whole ration. The ration is to be furnished in such quantities here shall, at all times, during the term proposed contract, be sufficient for the support of the troops for six months, in ice, of good and wholesome provisions, same shall be required. It is also to be fitted to all and every one of the components of fortified places, or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions, in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposit of two or more persons of credible character, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

GEORGE GRAHAM, Acting Secretary of War.

Note—The Editors of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week, until the 1st of October next. June 28.—15t

State of Kentucky—Fayette Circuit, &c.

JUNY TERM, 1817.

Elizabeth McCandless, Compt' In Chancery, against Joseph McCandless, Def't.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid, by her counsel, and the defendant having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said McCandless is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: Therefore, on the motion of the complainant, by her counsel, it is ordered by the court, That unless the said defendant do appear here on or before the 15th day of our next August Term, and answer the complainant's bill (which prays for a divorce) that the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this state, eight weeks successively, as the law directs. And the complainant has leave to take out a copy of this order immediately.

A copy—testes, THOMAS BODLEY, C. C. C.

June 21. 8—

JAMES EADES, (living in Lexington, Ky. on Short-street, first Brick House below Lamphear's Hotel), wishes to sell the HOUSE and LOT in which he now lives; a well built brick house, two stories high, 32 feet by 22, convenient back buildings, good water, stables, carriage house, &c. Also, an OUT-LOT of 5 acres; also two lots on Third-street, 50 feet by 150, on one of which lots is a well built two story log house, a good well of water, stable, &c. All of which property will be sold for below its real value, for Cash, or in exchange for land in the country.

June 16.—6m

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.—This admired Watering Place is now elegantly furnished for the season, and ready for the reception of genteel visitors.

Every exertion will be made for the accommodation of the guests, by Mr. George Coleman and family.

June 28, 1817.—4f

FOR SALE,

On accommodating terms, the following property:

1 LOT on Main street, fronting 33 feet, with a log house thereon, opposite the Brewery.

1 LOT fronting on Short street continued, 42 feet, with a brick stable thereon.

1 LOT unimproved, fronting 40 feet on Main Cross street, 66 feet from Second st.

1 LOT fronting 33 feet on Short street, opposite Mrs. Parker's, with two log houses thereon.

1 LOT adjoining Dr. McCalla's, fronting 50 feet on Main Cross street, with a new two-story Brick House thereon.

1 LOT adjoining the above, fronting 43 feet on Main Cross street, running back to an alley.

5 PASTURE LOTS, containing 53 acres, enclosed with posts and rails, and joining Oliver Keen's Pond Lot, and opposite the late residence of W. T. Barry.

1 Small BRICK HOUSE and LOT, fronting on Mill street 22 feet.

W. S. DALLAM.

July 19, 1817.—4f

DOCTOR ROSS

Will practise MEDICINE & SURGERY in Lexington and vicinity: his shop is on Short-street, between Lamphear's and Wickliffe's taverns, opposite Oliver Keen, Esq's. where he may be always found except when on professional business.

He will vaccinate all who may wish it at his shop, and the poor at their houses, gratis.

July 12—4f

NOTICE.—This is to forewarn all persons from trading, for two dollars of this dollar each, given by me to James Owens, for his own Lottery Tickets, on or about the first of October, 1815. As the Lottery fell through, I am determined not to pay either of them, unless compelled by law.

JOHN WEBBER.

June 6—tf

S. H. WOODSON,

HAS removed to Lexington with an intention to devote himself to the practice of Law. His office is kept in a front room of the brick building opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Inn.

1—tf January 6, 1817.

NOTICE.—BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELL, of Pittsburgh, inform their friends, that having engaged some workmen at lower wages, they are enabled to reduce their prices of Glass Ware considerably, and have on hand a complete assortment of every article of plate or cut FLINT GLASS.

July 19, 1817.—5t

For Sale or Exchange.

\$1750 worth of CARPENTER'S WORK, which will be either sold low for Cash, on a Credit, or will be exchanged for Whiskey or Tobacco.

July 19, 1817.—4f R. S. TODD.

KANAWHA SALT.—by the barrel, NAILS.—at Pittsburgh prices, by the keg, COPPER.—for Sale.

Together with a complete assortment of MERCHANDIZE.

JUST RECEIVED.—and for Sale by TILFORD, TROTTER & CO.

Lexington, July 19.—4f

TO RENT.—the HOUSE now occupied by T. G. Prentiss. For particulars enquire at the premises; or of J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

July 5, 1817.—4f

New and Cheap Goods.

JOSEPH I. LEMON has just received, and now opening at his store, on Mill Street, a neat and general assortment of British, India and French GOODS, of the latest importations, selected by himself in Philadelphia, which he offers for sale at a low advance, for cash.

April 28.—17—4f

TOBACCO.

1000 hds. wanted. Enquire of J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Jan. 17—3—tf

BEAR & OTTER SKINS WANTED.

SAM'L & GEO. TROTTER & CO. offer the highest price in cash for prime Bear and Otter Skins; delivered at their Warehouse.

Lexington, Dec. 18, 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED,

THAT we do not hold ourselves responsible for any money nor goods that may be advanced to any person calling himself an agent of ours in our employ, unless he produces our order to that effect, and we hereby forbid any person or persons trusting them on our account, as we will pay no debts contracted without our authority expressed in writing.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lex. July 23, 1817.—26—4f

MEDICINES.

FOR SALE, a very general assortment carefully selected. Also, a full supply of SHOP FURNITURE, PAINTS, GOLD & SILVER LEAF, &c. now opened, wholesale and retail by the subscriber, Main street, a few doors below Capt. Postlethwait's Inn.

JOHN NORTON, Druggist.